

in a torpid state the return of the rains." Again in water, they swim about, use their branchiæ; and with an augmented arterial circulation their activity returns, appetite increases, and propagation commences.

Whether the Indian amphibious fishes likewise maintain an outlet to the atmosphere, I have not been able to ascertain; but that in some conditions eels do so is indisputable. Yarrell observes, respecting eels burying themselves, that the people of Somersetshire know how to find the holes in the banks of the rivers in which eels are laid up, by the hoar-frost not lying over them as it does elsewhere, and dig them out in heaps*.

Note on a new Example of the Phyllodocidæ (*Anaitis rosea*).

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[Read February 15, 1877.]

IN the Catalogue of the Annelida in the British Museum the precise habitats of the Phyllodocidæ are very slightly alluded to. Thus, in regard to the common, though very beautiful, *Phyllodoce maculata*, Johnst., "Berwick Bay" is all the information afforded. At St. Andrews and other parts this species (which corresponds in colour and some other respects with the *P. citrina* of Malmgren) is very often found at the extreme margin of low water, several inches in the fine sand; and last autumn a single example of the new *Anaitis* occurred with it at the former locality.

The family Phyllodocidæ is at present a somewhat difficult one to study, because the bodies of the animals are both soft and friable, and lose many of their characters soon after preservation in spirit. Hence, in adopting Dr. Malmgren's generic title *Anaitis*, I concur with M. Claparède in doing so simply to avoid complication in synonymy.

The genus *Anaitis* is characterized by the fact that while the first three pairs of tentacular cirri are borne by the buccal segment, the fourth pair occur on the succeeding one; but much greater precision is yet required in this group.

Anaitis rosea is a small species, measuring about an inch and a half; but the tail is absent in the specimen. The head is pale ante-

* Although I have not personally seen any Cyprinidæ exhumed out of dried-up mud, still that such does occur in the East appears to be proved by sufficiently good authority. In fact, in Europe carps bury themselves in the mud, and pass months without eating, assembled in great numbers side by side.

riorly, with four pale terminal tentacles. In front of each eye is a bright rose-red band slanting downward and backward, and then turning round to join the larger rose-red area behind. Moreover a pinkish band from the centre of the snout joins the latter behind the eyes, which are thus encircled by a pale area. A broad mass of rose-red occurs behind the eyes, the central part being pale, while the lateral divisions assume a somewhat triangular outline, as seen from the dorsum. The same rose-red hue tints the bases of the tentacular cirri and passes some distance along their columns. An ochre-yellow band proceeds from the foregoing rose-red region backward along the median line of the dorsum to the tip of the tail. Throughout the first three segments it is flecked with reddish grains, but thereafter the band is bright yellow. Each lateral region of the body is minutely flecked with red, especially the anterior third; and, further, the pigment has a tendency to be arranged in transverse bars or streaks. The general tone of the rest of the body and lamellæ is pale buff. Besides the latter hue on the ventral surface, a rose-red band occurs from the line of the first tentacular cirrus to that of the first foot; so that when the animal rests on the side of the glass, it very closely resembles the abundant Nemertean *Amphiporus lactifloreus*, Johnst., with its reddish ganglia.

There is nothing peculiar in the shape of the head, except that it is hardly differentiated in the living animal from the succeeding segments, the whole presenting a somewhat elongated appearance, while the tip of the snout is blunt. The eyes are circular and comparatively small. The proboscis is withdrawn in the specimen.

The body is somewhat broad in comparison with its length. The superior lamellæ are lanceolate, and are borne out from the body on prominent pedicels. The bristle-bearing process is emarginate; and the bristles have rather slender shafts, with the usual enlargement at the distal end, which is spinulose along the terminal curves. The process at the tip is elongate and finely serrated; and the striæ on its blade slope from the point and edge downward and backward. The ventral lamellæ are also lanceolate, but much more acutely pointed, and project beyond the tip of the bristle-bearing processes.

The characters of the species are well defined, the small size of the eyes at first sight distinguishing it from the majority of its allies described by Malmgren and Claparède
